



# daily news bulletin

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## RABIN TELLS JORDAN VALLEY SETTLERS THEY ARE THERE TO STAY By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, April 22 (JTA)--Premier Yitzhak Rabin assured settlers in the Jordan valley that they were there to stay and could count on the government to strengthen and extend Israeli settlements in that area of the West Bank adjacent to the Jordan River. He gave his assurances to representatives from 17 Jordan valley settlements who met with him at Moshav Bikot this week as Arabs were demonstrating in other parts of the West Bank against Jewish settlement.

Rabin said the government did not establish settlements with the idea of abandoning them and that he considered the Jordan River to be Israel's permanent security boundary in the east. The Premier conceded that it would require sizeable funds to put the Jordan valley settlements on a firm basis and that other settlement projects on the Golan Heights, the Raffah salient and the Judean hills were competing for funds. But the government will make the maximum effort to advance settlement in the Jordan valley, Rabin told the settlers.

He sought to banish their apprehensions over the future. When asked if they should plant olive trees which take 7-8 years to bear fruit, Rabin replied, keep planting. A representative of the Housing Ministry who accompanied him on the tour told the settlers of plans for five more settlements to be established in the Jordan valley this year at a cost of IL 150 million.

## JAVITS SAYS HE WILL PRESENT ISRAEL'S VIEWS ON TRANSITIONAL AID WHEN HE RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

JERUSALEM, April 22 (JTA)--Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R,NY), after meeting with Premier Yitzhak Rabin today, said that when he returns to Washington he will "honestly and eloquently" present Rabin's views on the \$550 million in transitional quarter aid Israel is seeking from the United States. Javits, who arrived here yesterday from Jordan across the Allenby Bridge, disappointed some Israelis who had anticipated he was bringing a message from President Ford on the aid issue. (See related story P. 3)

The Ford Administration has opposed providing Israel and other countries receiving American foreign aid with funds to cover the period between the end of the current fiscal year on June 30 and the start of the new one Oct. 1. Javits said Rabin had made a statesmanlike presentation of Israel's case and had not blamed anyone for the American-Israeli dispute over the aid.

Javits, who was in Cairo earlier this week, reportedly told Rabin that it was his impression that Syria and especially Egypt want a peaceful solution of the Mideast conflict based on a full Israeli pullback to the pre-June 1967 boundaries and a Palestinian state on the West Bank.

Rabin also met today with another Republican Senator, Sen. Charles Mathias of Maryland, a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Mathias said he discussed Israel's needs for 1977 and only touched on the transitional aid. However, he said, he personally favored providing Israel with the funds and expected "some action on this"

next week.

## Senator Met With Arafat

(In Washington, Mathias was reported to have met with PLO leader Yasir Arafat somewhere in Lebanon and credited the PLO with preserving order in those parts of Lebanon it controls, including the area near the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. According to the Washington Star, which reported this today, Mathias, who met with Arafat before coming to Israel, was quoted as saying that the PLO is "providing a secure area for U.S. Embassy personnel" and that "the PLO or Fatah are really the only ones providing law and order, if you can so describe it, in that part of Lebanon where they are in control."

(A State Department spokesman told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, after being asked to comment on Mathias' reported remarks, that the U.S. Embassy in Beirut "has been fairly well protected by various forces, including a neighborhood militia," during the year-old disturbances in Lebanon. The spokesman added, "Our interest is, of course, the security of the Embassy, not the source of protection in a confused situation."

(The Star reported that last Friday, Mathias received a call from the Syrian Foreign Ministry inviting him to meet with Arafat. The Senator was quoted as reporting later that he "broke no new ground" with Arafat but "it was useful from my point of view for getting a better understanding of exactly what possibilities for a settlement might exist." Mathias, the Star noted, did not explain why the Syrians selected him to meet Arafat.)

## SPECIAL REPORT NEO-NAZISM GAINING NEW RESPECT, PROMINENCE IN WEST GERMANY By Jon Fedler

BONN, April 22 (JTA)--A 45-year-old lecturer at a Berlin teachers' training college was dismissed last week after telling his students the death of six million Jews under the Third Reich was "all lies." Although incidents like this are by no means commonplace in West Germany, they indicate a recent disturbing trend, namely an increasingly daring openness among neo-Nazi and other far right groups in the Federal Republic.

A report just issued by the Bonn Interior Ministry goes further "At no time since the collapse of 1945," it says, "has National Socialism been glorified so openly in speeches, pamphlets and activities--or the democratic, law-based state been so despised by its opponents--as today."

## 'The Auschwitz Lie'

The report singles out as "particularly striking" the activities of right-wing attorney Manfred Roeder, leader of the "Deutsche Burgerinitiative" (German Citizens Initiative), and journalist Erwin Schoenborn of the "Kampf Bund Deutscher Soldaten" (Battle Group of German Soldiers).

The two were recently sentenced to seven months imprisonment (suspended) and fines of \$1200 each for "incitement" after distributing a pamphlet called "The Auschwitz Lie" which denied the existence of gas chambers and the deaths of six million Jews under Nazi rule.

Among other things, Roeder has at various times described the Federal Republic as "a free-raff state" (lumpenstaat) and a "republic of Freemasons and Jews" (Freimaurer-und Judenrepublik), asserting that "whoever is German cannot be a democrat, and whoever is a democrat cannot be a true German." Schoenborn has described Hitler as "one of the greatest leaders of German history."

Following the case, Roeder was stricken from the roll of attorneys but he is expected to appeal. He is also standing trial for alleged libel against the Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal. He circulated reports that Wiesenthal had never spent a day in a concentration camp and had in fact been a German security officer.

The trial has been frequently interrupted by jeering and Nazi slogans shouted by followers of Roeder. After the judge allowed Roeder to read aloud from anti-Semitic pamphlets for half an hour, the Hesse state prosecutor ordered an investigation into possible trial irregularities. The findings, including recommendations on how the case should proceed, are being studied by the state's justice authorities. Observers believe a new judge may be appointed to hear the case.

#### Say Trials Are Based On Forged Evidence

Another court case that has raised eyebrows is the trial of nine men and six women charged with complicity in mass murders at the Maidanek concentration camp in Poland. The trial, which began last November, has been held up by a series of defense objections, notably against allowing German historian Wolfgang Schleffer, 46, an acknowledged expert on the Nazi period, to give evidence.

The defense claimed he was too young to appreciate the pressures Germans were subjected to by the Nazis, that his knowledge of the period had been influenced by Jewish teachers, and that he had contact with Jewish people, or at least people with Jewish-sounding names.

Although the court has not upheld the objections, it has not rejected them out of hand. Instead it has insisted that Dr. Schleffer give detailed replies to the defense claims. During the trial, leaflets were circulated entitled "Ann Frank's Diary--a Forgery." A neo-Nazi group whose goal is to end Nazi war crimes trials held a special press conference in Dusseldorf to declare that all such trials up to now had been based on forged evidence.

The German-Polish Association, a group dedicated to restoring normal relations between citizens of both countries, said in a press statement that the conduct of the trial was a "scandal." The defense attorneys "are obviously seeking to delay the trial indefinitely, and to make more difficult--if not prevent--the finding out of the truth." It added: "The court's responsibility is heavy. The eyes of many nations are focussed on Dusseldorf."

#### Role Of Right-Wing Groups

It is difficult to gauge the strength of neo-Nazi organizations in Germany. The magazine "Spiegel" last year reported the spread of the "New Right," a "new look" neo-Nazi group estimated to number about 1000 members, including high school pupils and university students.

The group was created by a breakaway from the right-wing National Democratic Party (NPD) in 1971, by younger members who found the NPD too old-fashioned and too pro-capitalist. The

group has adapted left-wing slogans like "Down with Soviet and U.S. imperialism" and has links with Italian neo-Fascists. France's banned "Ordre Nouveau," the IRA and other extremist groups.

Despite such breakaways, the NPD continues to attract a solid core of support. In a recent election in the conservative south German state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, the NPD slightly increased its Federal election vote from 40,580 in 1972 to 42,860. In fairness, it must be pointed out that this is less than one percent of the total vote, and that the NPD is nowhere near gaining a single seat in any German state government, let alone the Federal legislature. But it is a saddening reminder that more than 30 years after the war's end a neo-Nazi party can still publicly rally so many votes.

#### Taboos Against Nazis Disappearing

It would be wrong to assume from all this that Nazism is reviving and that a Fourth Reich is in the making. The new clamor of the neo-Nazis is favored by the current recession and the presence of over one million unemployed in West Germany.

That this one million and their families are not out beating up people in the streets shows the taming effects of a good social security system, especially high unemployment benefits, on public fears and prejudices. It also shows, however, that the majority of Germans have learned the lesson of the Nazi era and are unwilling to risk further catastrophic experiments.

But extremist groups are favored by the fact that 30 years after the war, taboos relating to the Nazis have disappeared. There are regular TV and radio programs and magazine articles which take a critical look at all aspects of Hitler's reich. A generation has grown up which never experienced life under that regime and feels no guilt feelings about it.

The danger is that if people feel unrelated to those events, or shrug them off as mere history, they may not react strongly enough to counter the neo-Nazi offshoots. A line must be drawn between mere discussion of Nazi rule and attempts by right-wing groups to reactivate its policies. West Germany has still to show that it is prepared to take tough action against such groups.

#### MENDES-FRANCE DUE IN ISRAEL

PARIS, April 22 (JTA)--Former French Premier Pierre Mendes-France is due to leave tomorrow for Israel for a two-week visit at the invitation of Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon. Mendes-France, one of the three French Jews who have served as French Prime Ministers, is due to meet Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin, Defense Minister Shimon Peres and other senior officials. He will also tour the country, including the West Bank.

Though retired from active political life, Mendes-France, who is close to the Socialist opposition, remains one of the country's most respected statesmen. He is one of the few politicians, veterans of the pre-de Gaulle Fourth Republic, with an untarnished reputation. Mendes-France has visited Israel on about half a dozen occasions. Reminiscing, he told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency this morning that his first visit was in 1939 while he served with the French airforce in Syria.

#### JORDAN AND THE HAWK MISSILES

WASHINGTON, April 22 (JTA)--Assertions in

a press report from Amman, that the "Israeli lobby" bears a major responsibility for the collapse of a projected \$800 million arms sale by the United States to Jordan with Saudi Arabia providing the financing was scorched by Congressional sources as "a smokescreen" with "no credibility at all."

The sources said the issue was the fact that the missile systems constituted offensive weapons. It was resolved when the Administration agreed to have the systems installed immobile, making them defensive.

The State Department also said, in response to a query from the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, that the difficulties in the deal are between the U.S. government on one hand and the Saudi Arabian and Jordanian governments on the other and do not involve Congress.

Reports from Amman claimed that the breakdown in the U.S. deal to sell Jordan 14 Hawk anti-aircraft missile batteries was due to Israeli influence in Washington, American price mark-ups, Saudi Arabian thrift and Egyptian undercutting. The reports stated that Saudi Arabia vetoed the purchase because the price had risen from an estimated \$350 million to \$800 million.

According to one report from Amman, the price hike appeared to be the result of Administration tactics "phased disclosure in trying to overcome the Israeli lobby in Congress and win approval for the Jordanian arms package." The report added that even the original \$350 million figure aroused strong Congressional opposition, "based partly on Israeli lobbying, especially during the freeze on arms deliveries to Israel."

#### Nothing To Do With Cost

Congressional sources, however, told JTA that objections to the arms deal had nothing to do with its dollar cost. The protest, they said, concerned Jordan getting missile systems that could be used to cover a ground attack on Israel much like systems held by Egypt protected the advance of its tanks across the Suez and into the Sinai in the Yom Kippur War. To blame the money involved is "a smokescreen" said one source close to the Congressional protest last September.

When a State Department authority was asked by JTA about this element in the dispute, he said he would not categorically rule out the cost factor as included in Congressional opposition, saying, "one Congressman could say it was a factor."

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today at a State Department news conference that the sale of the Hawk missile systems depends on whether Saudi Arabia is prepared to meet the cost. Discussions are being held, he said, by the Saudis and Jordan on the one hand, and the U.S. and the Saudis on the other.

Meanwhile, King Hussein will visit the Soviet Union this summer in the hope of buying arms there, according to a report from Amman. A Soviet military delegation is due to visit Amman next month to prepare for Hussein's trip, the report added. When the U.S. arms sale deal collapsed last year Administration spokesmen warned that Jordan would turn to the Soviet Union for its arms supplies. (By Joseph Polakoff)

#### KISSINGER WARNS OF POSSIBLE OUTSIDE INTERVENTION IF LEBANON WAR SPREADS

WASHINGTON, April 22 (JTA)--Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today he does not believe that there is "any immediate Soviet threat" of intervention in the conflict in Lebanon.

But, he said, there is the "danger" if the conflict spreads outside Lebanon "that outside powers may be drawn in as in their Middle East confrontations."

The Secretary made the remarks at a State Department news conference after he had described the situation in Lebanon as remaining "precarious" with "many factions" having "partly compatible objectives" and "that over all hangs the threat of outside intervention by some countries in the area and some outside."

Syria, he said, has intervened militarily in the "border areas" but has not conducted "massive intervention." He praised special American envoy L. Dean Brown as having done an "outstanding job" in consulting with various parties in Lebanon regarding a solution. Brown will be replaced in Lebanon early next month by Francis Mello, who has most recently been the U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala.

#### JAVITS URGES ISRAEL TO COME UP WITH FAR-REACHING SETTLEMENT IDEAS

JERUSALEM, April 22 (JTA)--Sen. Jacob K. Javits has urged Israeli leaders to come up with far-reaching proposals for a settlement with the Arabs embodying major concessions by Israel because, he believed, the U.S. would not tolerate a Middle East stalemate indefinitely and would seek to impose its own solution along the lines of the Rogers Plan, reliable sources reported here today.

According to the sources, the New York Republican stressed, in his talks with Israeli leaders, that if Israel submitted a moderate plan but the Arabs refused such political concessions as a peace treaty and recognition of Israel, the U.S. would back Israel strongly and unconditionally. Informed sources here said the U.S. government has not fully tested Arab reaction to its initiative toward an end of belligerency agreement--something considerably short of a formal peace settlement--because of the Lebanese crisis that is preoccupying both Damascus and Cairo at present.

In a radio interview today, Javits said he believed the immediate prospects for progress lay in the direction of an agreement ending the state of war between Israel and its neighbors. He also referred to the recent West Bank elections which brought a new generation of Arab leaders into local office there as a good opportunity for forward movement. Javits said that he had gained the impression from his talks with officials in Egypt, Syria and Jordan that those countries "recognized the fact that Israel is here to stay."

Sen. Charles Mathias (R.Md.), said in a television interview tonight that it was "ridiculous" to speak of a "low point" in U.S.-Israeli relations. He said the dispute over transitional quarter aid was one "between friends." He stressed that he personally favored providing Israel with the extra \$550 million transitional package. He also supported Israel's request for \$1.8 billion in fiscal 1977 and said he was sure Congress as a whole would respond similarly.

MEXICO CITY (JTA)--The Foreign Ministry has confirmed that PLO representative Marwan Dawud Fikri Tanbuj will be arriving soon to open an "information office" here, according to a promise given last summer by President Luis Echeverria to PLO chief Yasir Arafat.

TEL AVIV (JTA)--Israel denied Thursday an Arab report that naval units shelled refugee camps in Lebanon and tried to land forces on the shore.

**BEHIND THE HEADLINES****SOVIET ANGER WITH SADAT INCREASES**

By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, April 22 (JTA)--Soviet anger with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat rose to a new climax of frenzy this week with the visit to China, Moscow's arch-enemy, of Egyptian Vice-President, Husni Mubarak.

In Moscow's book, Egypt had committed the most heinous of all sins--it was guilty of "anti-Sovietism." It was no accident, therefore, that Peking's warm welcome for the Egyptian visitor should have coincided with the strongest attacks on the Cairo regime since Sadat abrogated the Soviet-Egyptian friendship and cooperation treaty on March 14.

In the immediate aftermath of Sadat's action, Soviet propagandists contented themselves largely with quoting Arab and other foreign press reports as evidence of the alleged mistake that Sadat was making. That stage has now ended, however, and Soviet officials and writers are now launching their own verbal missiles against him.

The explanations given in the domestic Soviet media partly stem from the need to enlighten Soviet public opinion about this drastic about face by a country for so long the principal beneficiary of Soviet economic and military aid.

Hence the long interview given to radio listeners inside Moscow on April 9 by Vsevolod Sofinsky, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press department. Branding Sadat a traitor to the Socialist and Palestine Arab cause, Sofinsky said that Saudi Arabia had promised to pay Sadat for tearing up the treaty with the Soviet Union.

**A More Sinister Note Sounded**

A more sinister note is the frequent claim of unrest inside Egypt itself. A report broadcast in Arabic on April 12 spoke of extensive purges of senior officers in the Egyptian army on the direct orders of President Sadat. Court martials had been formed to end the growing resistance movement in the army, the Soviet broadcast stated.

An earlier Moscow report on March 30 claimed that 17,000 people had been involved in protests in the Nile delta region against soaring prices and unemployment. The disturbances turned into clashes with the police who had used tear gas to break them up.

The Russians are also continuing to wage their polemical battle over Egypt's new foreign policy. Thus, throughout President Sadat's tour of Western Europe, Moscow was telling the Arabs that he would return "empty handed" and that his attempt to find alternatives to Soviet economic and military aid was bound to end in failure.

In particular, the Russians were out to scotch Sadat's claim that they had imposed an embargo on arms supplies to Egypt, a claim which he publicly cited as the reason for dispatching the delegation to Peking. The Soviet army newspaper "Red Star," quoted by Tass on April 10, termed Sadat's claims "a blatant lie." Sofinsky, in the interview of the previous day, asserted that there had been no agreement with Egypt on arms deliveries which had not been fully carried out by the Soviet Union.

An Arabic language commentator quoted Western reports that the Soviet Union had sent to Egypt since the October 1973 war "more than

1100 tanks, 50 to 60 aircraft including MIG-23s which Egypt did not have before, and huge numbers of armored cars, field artillery pieces and anti-aircraft guns."

Moscow did not state the origin of these figures, which it quoted approvingly. They were, however, the figures put out 24 hours previously by official sources in Israel who, like the Russians, but for different reasons, were trying to counteract Sadat's quest for arms in the United States and Europe.

**Effort To Isolate Egypt**

Soviet propaganda has also reflected the Kremlin's effort to encircle and isolate Egypt within the Arab world. Prominence has been given to Iraq's celebration of its own four-year-old friendship treaty with Moscow, to the creation in Tripoli of a Libyan-Soviet Friendship League, to contacts with Jordan, and to the visit to the Sudan by Gen. Kulikov, the Soviet army's chief of the general staff.

Despite the radio war, however, links between Moscow and Cairo have not been entirely broken. Egypt's hopes to retain Soviet economic support were underlined by the disclosure in Cairo that Zakaria Abdel Fattah, the Minister of Trade and Supply, would visit Moscow for two days on April 25. He would sign a trade protocol for 1976 (initiated last December) and discuss the possibility of a long-term agreement for 1977-78 "in the light of the Soviet attitude on easing the financial debt."

Egypt's reply to the charge of "anti-Sovietism" is that it is merely reasserting its traditional policy of non-alignment. Hence, the emphasis during President Sadat's visit to Yugoslavia on preparations for the forthcoming fifth non-aligned states conference in Colombo. But although Yugoslavia is giving Egypt technical military assistance, President Tito was very careful to say nothing in public which might further annoy the already-enraged Russians.

Just how angry Russia is will become apparent in the aftermath of China's offers of arms for the Egyptian forces. One thing is clear: the Soviet-Egyptian controversy has done nothing to reduce the wider tensions gripping the Middle East. For Egypt's only reply to Moscow's taunts may ultimately be to prove actively that it is still in the forefront of the battle against Israel.

**LUBAVITCH SHLICHIM HOLD CONFAB**

NEW YORK, April 22 (JTA)--Lubavitch shlichim from the United States, Canada and Israel gathered at the Lubavitch World Headquarters in Brooklyn during Chol Hamoed Pesach (the intermediate days) to discuss their experiences and share individual ideas, especially for the Mitzvah Campaign. The conference was sponsored by the Lubavitch Youth Organization.

Rabbi Israel Glitzenstein reported on his experiences in Eilat where he was sent six months ago by the Lubavitcher Rebbe Menachem M. Schneerson. He said he had succeeded in bringing the "light" of the Sabbath Torah and Judaism into hundreds of homes in that area which he said was located not only in a physical but also a spiritual desert. Rabbi Glitzenstein said that more young shlichim will settle in Eilat in the near future and plans are in motion to establish a Chabad-Lubavitch Center in that city.